GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Government do not want to engage themselves in such banking transactions.

SRIMATHI D. SAKAMMA.—Why was not a loan scholarship granted to Mrs. Iqbalunnissa Begum? Did she not apply for one?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—She applied for a scholarship but it could not be sanctioned for want of funds.

SRIMATHI D. SAKAMMA.—In view of the fact that she has gone to England for higher studies selling all her belongings, is it not desirable that she should be given passage money?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Government have given her a loan of Rs. 4,000 already.

SRIMATHI D. SAKAMMA.—In view of the fact that she has gone for special studies, will Government consider the advisability of giving her any necessary help such as that given to others?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—If possible.

REPRESENTATIONS—*Continued.*

No. 31.—Levy of contribution and water-rate on lands for which water is taken and brought under cultivation.

Messrs. H. Honnaiya and M. L. Ningamma, Mandya Taluk; and K. Kempegowda, Mandya Municipality.

MR. H. HONNAIYA represented that at present contribution and water-rate were being levied and recovered in respect of lands rendered irrigable by the Irwin Canal whether water was actually made use of or not. This had caused great hardship to big landowners who were not able to irrigate all their lands. He therefore prayed that orders be passed to the effect that contribution be levied only in respect of lands for which water was taken and which was actually cultivated.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA represented that at the time of executing *mutchalikas* the raiyats usually did not specify the extent of land for which they were prepared to take water for irrigation purposes and that officials were filling up the gaps relating to survey numbers, etc., in the *mutchalikas* only subsequent to execution. The water-rate was levied afterwards and in doing so the officials were charging water-rate with reference to the entire extent of lands held by each land owner. It was not possible for owners of large extents of lands to carry on wet cultivation on all their holdings at one and the same time. In such cases, he requested that the water-rate be levied only with reference to the land actually cultivated with the help of water from the Canal.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that it was not possible to accept the representation. The question had been considered many times in the past and it was found difficult to revise the levy from year to year with reference to the land actually cultivated, because it would not be practicable to ascertain how much land exactly each individual raiyat cultivated. It was true that some concession was called for and this was the reason why the Government had decided to levy the contribution in easy instalments. Government did not think that any further concessions were called for.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA thanked the Government for such concessions as had been already ordered. But he appealed to them to show some further concessions considering the fact that even then they would realise a steady income from the Irwin Canal Works, whereas this was not the case under the Vani Vilas Sagara. The main object of the Irwin Canal scheme being that more lands should be brought under cultivation, Government should not be so very particular about realising additional income from the scheme.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it should not be said that the levy of water-rate was causing any great hardship. Any one who owned a large extent of land had naturally to meet a large liability. If in any case it was not possible for him to bring all the land under cultivation, it was open to him to own only such extent as he could conveniently cultivate.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA thought

that nobody could be compelled to cultivate all the lands owned by him.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the representation amounted to saying that all on a sudden the Government had charged something for which the land-owners were not prepared. This was certainly not the case, because for years past officers were obtaining *mutchalikas* from the land-owners all of whom knew exactly what they would have to pay, and even the water-rate was not being collected from them in full as already explained by the Revenue Commissioner.

ANOTHER MEMBER represented that this concession was not being actually shown because the full amount payable was being insisted upon in all cases.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was not fair for representatives from the Mysore District to go on asking for additional concessions. Other districts had been clamouring for concessions which for various reasons could not be shown and members from the Mysore District who were much better off would do well to remember that they were already enjoying certain concessions.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA then brought to notice that even the Mandya Sugarcane Farm with all the resources at its command could not cultivate all the lands at once. Such being the case, private land-owners might not always find possible to cultivate all their holdings.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH added that water was being let in only after *mutchalikas* were executed and this was sometimes done in June or July so that within the short time available to the land-owner before the cultivation season he could not derive full benefit from the supply of water. Under such circumstances he could only cultivate, if at all, a small portion of his land. If in such cases also the full water-rate was demanded, it was sure to act as a great hardship on the land-owner. The speaker added that on account of the block system land-owners were not even allowed to cultivate all their lands. He therefore requested that the levy of water-rate be enforced only with reference to the land actually cultivated.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL thought that in exceptional cases, such as water being let in late in the year, special concessions were actually being shown.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH then brought to notice that even if cultivation was not carried on for reasons beyond the control of the land-owner, such as non-availability of labour, sickness of the cultivator, etc., full payment was being enforced.

THE DEWAN said that all such cases might first be discussed in the Krishnarajasagara Committee and specific recommendations placed before the Government.

No. 32.—Re-classification of lands.

Mr. T. Sadasiva Reddy, Bagepalli Taluk.

MR. T. SADASIVA REDDY prayed that lands assessed as wet, bagayet and dry bagayet in cases where wells had been sunk at the expense of the land-owners be re-classified and assessed as wet and dry lands respectively.

THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS, SURVEY and SETTLEMENT replied that the request might be made at the time of the next re-classification.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY brought to notice that settlement operations took place in Bagepalli Taluk only 7 or 8 years ago and that unless special relief was ordered now, the land-owners would have to go on paying for another 23 or 22 years wet, dry and bagayet assessment though improvements were effected by them at their own expense.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that Government could not be expected to give relief long after settlement operations.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY doubted the correctness of the principle of levying higher rates when improvements had been effected at the expense of the land-owners themselves entirely. He remembered that Government had agreed in the past that the assessment in such cases should not be raised.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that in all such cases it was up

to the land-owners to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned cases of hardship within two years after the settlement operations.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY said that on account of the ignorance of the rules of procedure many raiyats had not represented their grievances in the past. It was therefore up to the Government to see that any injustice that the agriculturists were subjected to was not perpetuated on account of such ignorance.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised to examine cases in which assessment had been revised in contravention of rules if any were brought to notice.

No. 33.—Distraint of accessories of agricultural operations.

Messrs. Chikkarame Gowda, Kolar Taluk; and R. P. Rajanna, Goribidnur Taluk.

MR. R. P. RAJANNA represented that bullocks and other accessories to agricultural operations were being distrained for the recovery of land revenue arrears though this practice was opposed to standing orders of the Government. He therefore prayed that suitable orders be passed to put a stop to such a practice and to proceeding against other immovable or movable properties of the defaulter for the recovery of arrears.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY represented that the rules specifically exempted bullocks and implements of husbandry from being distrained. But they were not being given effect to in actual practice.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER promised to invite the attention of all local revenue officers to the rules on the question.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY then brought to notice that in their anxiety to show a high percentage of land revenue collection, Amildars were often compelling Patels to make advance entries of collections in the *kirdi* so that the Patels were bound to remit to the treasury within the *kist* time the full amount so entered whether or not it was actually collected, and if they failed to remit the moneys they were actually being charged for misappropriation.

MESSRS. M. S. SIDDALINGA SETTY and K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR represented that this complaint was becoming more and more widespread and some drastic action was really called for on the part of the Government to put an end to such compulsion on the part of Amildars. They therefore requested that circular instructions be issued to all the Amildars to the effect that such high-handed action would not be countenanced by the Government.

THE DEWAN replied that the suggestion would be considered.

No. 34.—Abolition of mutation fees.

Mr. Hiranya Gowda, Kolar Taluk.

MR. HIRANYA GOWDA prayed that the mutation fee of eight annas per survey number now collected under the Record of Rights Regulation at every time of change of *khate* caused by the death of the original holder, or by hypothecation or by sale or mortgage, might be abolished as this levy further aggravated the hard condition of the rayiats.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question of reduction or abolition of the fee for the change of *khate* in the case of the death of any *hakdar* was under consideration. As regards the levy of fees in other cases, Government had already reduced them more than once in the past and the maximum fee payable by any one party on account of changes of *khate* relating to any number of lands was fixed at Rs. 5. The fee leviable in each case stood at 8 annas and whether this should be reduced further was also engaging attention.

No. 35.—Sale of *patta* forms through stamp vendors.

Messrs. R. Putta Veerabhadrappa and K. Srinivasiah, Madhugiri Taluk; and K. N. Siddarama Setty, Madhugiri Municipality.

MR. PUTTA VEERABHADRAPPA represented that Patels and Shanbhogues were not getting the *patta* forms from the Treasury and supplying them to the raiyats. He therefore prayed that these forms be ordered to be sold by stamp vendors.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER sympathising with the representation promised to take necessary action on the lines suggested. He added that wherever agencies existed for the sale of Government publications, they would also be made use of for supplying *patta* forms whenever there was demand for them.

No. 36.—Levy of Record of Rights fees on mortgage deeds where final notification has not been issued may be stopped and a fee of eight annas may be levied on registered documents instead on entries made in the Mutation Register.

Messrs. K. Ramanna, Hole-Narsipur Taluk; and Narasimhayya, Hole-Narsipur Municipality.

MR. K. RAMANNA represented that in taluks where the Record of Rights Scheme had been introduced or was likely to be introduced, no fee should be levied on registered deeds of mortgage till Record of Rights work became final and that after it became final, instead of the levy of eight annas per entry in the Mutation Register as noted in the registered document, a fee of eight annas might be levied on each of the documents so registered.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it would not be possible to accede to the request as one and the same document might relate to many survey numbers probably belonging to more than one village.

MR. K. RAMANNA then represented that the fee be reduced to 8 annas at least in the case of *hisses* whose numbers pertained to one and the same village.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Government had incurred heavy expenditure for printing registers, forms, etc., and to maintain this, an up-to-date and efficient staff was necessary. To meet the expenditure under those heads it was necessary to recover the fees. In view of the inconveniences brought to notice from time to time, the fee had been reduced to the present level of eight annas. He was not sure how far further reduction was possible, but the Government were, however, considering the matter.

No. 37.—Directing Amildars to get village roads compulsorily done.

Messrs K. Ramanna, Hole-Narsipur Taluk; Narasimhayya, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; S. C. Beluriah, Minorities; S. P. Brahmappa, Hassan Municipality; H. B. Gundappa and B. Donde Gowda, Hassan Taluk; Md. Akbar Sheriff, Minorities; B. N. Cheluve Gowda, M. Nanjappa and B. L. Hutchappa, Chennarayapatna Taluk; S. V. G. Swamigalu, Minorities; B. M. Dyave Gowda and B. N. Boranna Gowda, Belur Taluk; Kolla Narasimhasetty, Arsikere Municipality; P. Basave Gowda, M. R. Puttaswamiah and A. Kenchappa, Arsikere Taluk; A. V. Nanjunda Setty and H. M. Dyavappa Gowda, Arkalgud Taluk; B. K. Some Gowda and B. Devappa Gowda, Manjarabad Taluk; and A. S. Nanjundappa, Alur Sub-Taluk.

MR. K. RAMANNA represented that the import and export of village produce was difficult at present for want of road facilities as in towns. It was necessary to open roads from village to village out of village panchayet funds supplemented by Government grants. But the village panchayets themselves could not undertake to carry out the works efficiently. He therefore prayed that Amildars of taluks be instructed to get this work done by the villagers compulsorily.

MR. H. K. MADAIAH said that the existing rules, if carried out properly, would gain the object in view. He did not like the idea of Amildars compelling the raiyats to put in weekly labour.

THE DEWAN observed that it would not be possible for the Amildars to go on compelling villagers to do so many things. It was a matter of vital concern to the villagers and so it would be in their own interests to see that the rules were carried out in spirit. If the villagers co-operated with the local officers, it would be possible to achieve material improvement.

MR. T. MARIAPPA supported the representation for the reason that the Amildars had almost given up touring in the interior parts on account of absence of inter-village communications. He suggested that Government should issue circulars inviting the attention of

the Amildars to the importance of opening and maintaining inter-village communications as essential to village improvement. It would not help anybody if Government merely said that rules already existed in respect of a number of things. What was needed was the enforcement of such rules. He would be very glad if at least approach roads were provided for each village.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA also supported the representation and added that particularly in the Malnad parts of the State where even the existing roads were for long neglected, the enforcement of rules was very necessary.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that local officers were applying rules as far as possible and that their attention would again be invited to the importance of this question.

No. 38.—Removal of restriction to obtain *mafi* license to fell timber trees in *hiduvali* lands.

Messrs. K. Ramanna, Hole-Narsipur Taluk; Narasimhayya, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; S. C. Beluriah, Minorities; S. P. Brahmappa, Hassan Municipality; H. B. Gundappa and B. Donde Gowda, Hassan Taluk; Md. Akbar Sheriff, Minorities; B. N. Cheluve Gowda, M. Nanjappa and B. L. Hutchappa, Chennarayapatna Taluk; S. V. G. Swamigalu, Minorities; B M. Dyave-Gowda and B. N. Boranna Gowda, Belur Taluk; Kolla Narasimhasetty, Arsikere Municipality; P. Basave Gowda, M. R. Puttaswamiah and A. Kenchappa, Arsikere Taluk; A. V. Nanjunda Setty and H. M. Dyavappa Gowda, Arkalgud Taluk; B. K. Some Gowda and B. Devappa Gowda, Manjarabad Taluk; and A. S. Nanjundappa, Alur Sub-Taluk.

MR. K. RAMANNA represented that the restriction imposed on people to obtain *mafi* license for felling timber trees on *hiduvali* lands might be removed as it would greatly help the raiyats.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the whole object was to enable the local officers to know whether timber was removed from State Forests or from private holdings. He thought that persons removing timber ought to have licenses in order to be able to prove that it was not the timber removed from State Forests.

While agreeing in this view, MR. K. RAMANNA requested that arrangements might at least be made to grant licenses soon after they were applied for. He also suggested that the chairmen of village panchayets might perhaps be empowered to issue such licenses.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that this was a matter purely concerning the Government revenue and that chairmen of village panchayets had nothing to do with it. However, in order to avoid delay, he promised that orders would be issued to the effect that licenses should be issued at least within one month from the date of application.

No. 39.—Grant of sufficient *gomal* lands for village cattle.

Mr. G. P. Rangappa, Honnali Taluk.

MR. G. KANCHAPPA stated that in certain villages where there were not many cattle, large extents of *gomal* land had been allowed, whereas in certain others with a large number of cattle, the *gomal* land was very inadequate. He therefore requested that a thorough re-shuffling of *gomal* lands be effected with reference to the actual requirements of each village. He added that since the villagers themselves would not agree to surrender any portion of the *gomal* lands attached to their villages, intervention of Government was necessary in the interests of other villages where more *gomal* land was really necessary.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that this could not be decided as a general question. Sometimes *gomal* lands would have to be given away for cultivation and it would be difficult to arrange that all *gomal* lands in excess of requirements of the cattle in any village be set apart to meet the deficiency in other villages. The department would however recommend such transfers if special cases were brought to notice.

No. 40.—Leasing out inam lands for permanent cultivation.

Messrs. Tudki Ramanna Gowda, Thirthahalli Taluk; Venkatagiri Rao

Melavarige and Venkatagiriappa, Kanle, Sagar Taluk.

MR. VENKATAGIRI RAO, MELAVARIGE represented that *devadaya* inam lands that were now being leased out for cultivation for short periods be leased out permanently on stipulated conditions, as that would encourage the *genidars* to keep the lands in good condition.

MR. H. KRISHNAMURTHY ACHAR spoke against the representation for the reason that permanent lessees might create encumbrances in respect of the lands so that ultimately they might be lost to the concerned institution altogether. Instead of a permanent lease, therefore, he thought that a longer lease, say for 20 or 25 years, might be granted.

No. 41.—Avenue trees.

Messrs. Patel Patti Basappa and Kamareddy Mallappa, Molakalmuru Taluk; G. Channappa, Holalkere Taluk; and Shankarappa, Chitaldrug Taluk.

MR. PATTI BASAPPA represented that the sale of avenue trees in the Chitaldrug District might be stopped from the current year and permission given to the raiyats to enjoy the usufruct free as per *mamool*.

MR. G. CHANNAPPA said that during the recent tour of the Dewan in the Chitaldrug District, a number of representations on this subject were made to him and he had promised to consider the matter. There was real difficulty in the ownership of avenue trees being proved. The only object of Government being that these trees should be taken proper care of, it was better to entrust the trees to anybody who promised to take care of them. The system of auctioning out the usufruct was adopted by Government with a view to make some revenue, but experience showed that not much was being derived by doing so. For these reasons, he supported the representation.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA, in opposing the representation, said that at that rate, even persons belonging to distant villages might promise to take care of them and knock off the usufruct. That would be unfair to the owners of lands adjoining the trees. He therefore suggested that anybody claiming the use of the usufruct ought to be in a position to prove some sort of title to it.

MR. H. K. MADAIAH said that owners of lands in the neighbourhood of the concerned trees must be given preference in the matter of enjoying the usufruct. This concession was shown under the existing rules only in respect of removing dead trees. He suggested that the same concession be shown in respect of the usufruct of avenue trees also.

A number of other members represented that the usufruct should not be auctioned as at present and that the raiyats formerly enjoying the use of it should continue to be permitted to do so even though they be unable to prove their ownership.

No. 42.—*Hulbanni* on assessed unoccupied lands.

Messrs. Patel Patti Basappa and Kamareddy Mallappa, Molakalmuru Taluk.

"As the present *hulbanni* rate on assessed unoccupied lands is very high and sale of the right of *hulbanni* is causing much hardship to the raiyats, it is prayed that the rate be recovered at one anna per acre and confirmed to the villagers or on their behalf to the Patel of the village."

No. 45.—Abolition of *hulbanni* in Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Messrs. C. Dasappa and Basappa, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

"The raiyats of Heggaddevankote Taluk, on account of excessive rains and havoc by wild animals, are not reaping even half the produce. All State Forests have been declared as Game Preserve and the raiyats are prevented from shooting tigers. Cattle that go to the forests thus become a prey to the wild beasts and the raiyats are losing thousands of rupees. Besides, in connection with Khedda and other Shikar operations, the raiyats are impressed by the Police and Revenue authorities to render service and they render this service on account of their loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja,

not minding their losses. It is therefore prayed that the difficulties of these poverty-stricken raiyats in this malaria-ridden taluk may be sympathetically considered and the small income of Rs. 1,800 derived from *hulbanni* by the Forest Department may be remitted."

No. 46.—Abolition of *hulbanni* and grazing fees.

Mr. V. Venkataswami Chetty, Chikballapur Municipality.

MR. V. VENKATASWAMI CHETTY represented that *hulbanni* and grazing fees be abolished.

MESSRS. G. SHANKARA SETTY, L. VEMA REDDY and K. RAMANNA added that Amildars were compelling the raiyats to bid in auction and were threatening the Patels of villages with suspension if they did not secure sufficient number of bidders. In view of the total failure of rains in almost all the taluks of the State, they prayed that as a special case the levy of *hulbanni* might be waived.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL sympathised with the representation but said that it would be difficult to interfere in cases where *hulbanni* had already been auctioned.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY said that there might not be many such cases because *Jamabandy* had just commenced and even if auctions were over in a few cases, the moneys might not have been actually credited to the treasuries.

MR. G. SHANKARA SETTY requested that at least in respect of places where auctions were not yet actually over, circulars be issued to the effect that auctions need not be held. The present was a time of extraordinary difficulty to the agriculturists and they were selling away their cattle for what they fetched to butchers, being unable to take care of them. Under such circumstances, the small concession prayed for, if granted, would go far to relieve the agriculturists.

MR. B. NARAYANA REDDY requested the grant of concession for the current year, the present practice being reverted to next year if conditions were better.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the Revenue Commissioner would consider the representation sympathetically if it was found that the concession would be of real benefit to the agriculturists.

No. 43.—Removal of restriction on shooting tigers and award of prizes to those who kill them.

Mr. Tudki Ramanna Gowda, Tirthahalli Taluk.

"It is prayed that no restriction be imposed for killing tigers and that prizes may be awarded to those who kill them, with a view to minimise the havoc done by them."

No. 44.—Free shooting of tigers.

Messrs. K. Subba Rao, Sringeri Jahgir; M. Siddalingappasetty, Chikmagalur Taluk; Meer Mahomed Saheb, Minorities; Hanji Basappa, Tarikere Taluk; and Abdul Jaleel Saheb, Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk.

"It is prayed that the restriction recently imposed on the free shooting of tigers and other wild animals may be ordered to be removed and the free shooting of such wild animals encouraged and duly rewarded."

THE DEWAN regretted that it was not possible to remove the restrictions.

No. 91.—Reduction of fees for special wards in hospitals.

Messrs. Gurubasappa, K. C. Subbanna and K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajnagar Taluk; H. Hombe Gowda and N. Veeraraje Urs, T.-Narsipur Taluk; H. K. Madaiah, Malvalli Taluk; T. M. Kapanayya Gowda and K. M. Krishnappa Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; T. Mariappa, Mysore City Municipality; M. C. Linge Gowda, Maddur Taluk; B. Chamaiya, Seringapatam Taluk; M. A. Khuraishi, Minorities; B. Siddalinga Setty, Special Interests; Basappa and Kongalappa, Gundlupet Taluk; Sannamallappa, Yelandur Jahgir; and Sivananje Gowda, Mysore Taluk.

MR. K. V. VEERANNA prayed that the present rate of fee of Rs. 4-8-0 a day charged per bed in the special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, and other hospitals be reduced to Rs. 2 a day.

THE SENIOR SURGEON replied that Rs. 4-8-0 was not the fee payable for beds in all special wards. There were special wards for patients paying even one rupee a day. It would not be possible to give all the facilities provided in special wards plus independent rooms for patients paying Rs. 2 only as suggested. If that was done, there would be so much demand for special wards that there would be no possibility of meeting the same.

No. 92.—Reduction of rate of fees for granting medical certificates and for private attendance.

Messrs. Gurubasappa, K. C. Subbanna and K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajnagar Taluk; H. Hombe Gowda and N. Veeraraje Urs, T.-Narsipur Taluk; H. K. Madaiah, Malvalli Taluk; T. M. Kapanayya Gowda, and K. M. Krishnappa Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; T. Mariappa, Mysore City Municipality; M. C. Linge Gowda, Maddur Taluk; B. Chamaiya, Seringapatam Taluk; M. A. Khuraishi, Minorities; B. Siddalinga Setty, Special Interests; Basappa and Kongalappa, Gundlupet Taluk; Sannamallappa, Yelandur Jahgir and Sivananje Gowda, Mysore Taluk.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH represented that the present rates of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 charged for a medical certificate issued by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the Civil Surgeons might be reduced to Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 respectively. He thought that so long as the grant of these certificates did not mean any cost to Government, it would not be reasonable to charge such hevy rates as at present. He added, that the fees for private attendance by these officers also might be reduced in view of the present economic condition and that the reduced scale of fees payable by the public might also be notified in the respective hospital notice boards.

THE SENIOR SURGEON said that the fees referred to in the representation were not being charged in all cases. In cases of grievous hurt and other injuries of a serious character, certificates were granted free and the doctors granting them would also have to be prepared to attend courts and give evidence as often as called upon to do so. Even for this, no fee was being charged. In cases of simple hurt however where the obtaining of medical certificate was more or less an optional matter, the doctors were paid Rs. 5 as per rules.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN thought that there seemed to be some mistake in the representation because so far as he knew the rate of Rs. 10 referred to in it was never insisted upon by the doctors.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA added that visiting fees charged by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons were also very excessive and ought to be lowered.

THE SENIOR SURGEON said that in very serious cases it was the duty of every available medical man to visit a patient when requisitioned. But in ordinary cases it was a matter to be arranged between the parties. The scheduled fees for private visits are already so low that they cannot be reduced.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY said that if a patient was in a dangerous condition, his or her relatives would naturally be anxious to call any biggest available doctor. If these doctors took advantage of the situation and charged exhorbitant fees, it might be beyond the means of poor people to pay them. He therefore requested that the fees charged should have due regard to the financial position of the parties.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH feared that if the Senior Surgeon's replies were made known in mofussil parts of the State, the medical officers there would be encouraged to charge even more than what they were charging at present. He was sorry that the Senior Surgeon did not appreciate the spirit of the representation.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the first duty of medical officers was to attend to hospital work and it was only a concession to private patients that these officers were permitted to take up private practice. The fees paid for visits by medical officers ought to have reference to the rates charged by private medical practitioners. Otherwise private practitioners would

have just ground for complaint. Apart from that, private parties ought to see the justice of paying fees to medical officers of Government paying private visits with due regard to their status and in full appreciation of the concession allowed by the Government in permitting their officers to attend to private patients also. On the whole, the matter was entirely one of private arrangement between the doctor and the patient and so, Government would not like to interfere in the manner suggested in the representation.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA observed that so long as a graded scale of fees was permitted by the Government, the natural tendency on the part of medical officers would be to charge the highest rate contained in the schedule. He therefore suggested that only one rate be specified in regard to the fees chargeable by Government medical officers.

THE SENIOR SURGEON replied that the fees ought to have reference to the status of medical officers concerned. It was only in Mysore that such a schedule had been prescribed, whereas other Governments allowed perfect liberty to medical officers to charge such fees as they liked for private practice and visits.

No. 136.—Apportionment of income from petrol tax for district fund road repairs.

Messrs. Gurubasappa, K. C. Subbanna and K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajnagar Taluk; H. Hombe Gowda and N. Veeraraje Urs, T.-Narsipur Taluk; H. K. Madaiah, Malvalli Taluk; T. M. Kapanayya Gowda and K. M. Krishnappa Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; T. Mariappa, Mysore City Municipality; M. C. Linge Gowda, Maddur Taluk; B. Chamaiya, Seringapatam Taluk; M. A. Khuraishi, Minorities; B. Siddalinga Setty, Special Interests; Basappa and Kongalappa, Gundlupet Taluk; Sannamallappa, Yelandur Jahgir and Sivananje Gowda, Mysore Taluk.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA represented that owing to fall in the District Board income, the district board roads were not being repaired properly and that had rendered the bus and other traffic very difficult, and prayed that a portion of the petrol tax might be allotted for the repairs of those roads.

THE DEWAN observed that the maintenance of provincial roads would have to be attended to first and that if there was any surplus left out of the income from petrol tax, the question of giving grants for district board roads would be taken up. The intention of Government even at present was to give a share of the revenue to district board roads if possible. But it was mainly a question of availability of funds.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT added that if as suggested the petrol tax income was distributed over all the roads, no particular road would improve and the whole money would simply be frittered away.

No. 138.—Construction of a road from Hiriyur to Dharampur.

Mr. H. Doddalinga Naik, Hiriyur Taluk.

MR. H. DODDALINGA NAIK prayed that the work of construction of a road from Hiriyur to Dharampur, sanctioned by Government years ago might be taken up early.

MR. G. CHANNAPPA said that the District Board of Chitaldrug had been consulted as to whether they would take up maintenance of this road if constructed and that they had agreed to do so. The District Board were then told that provision would be made for constructing the road in the coming year and he requested that the same be done without postponement. If necessary, he suggested that it might be even taken up as a famine relief work.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT promised to look into the matter.

No. 139.—Construction of a culvert in Kattemalalvadi Road.

Mr. Nanjayya *alias* Appajayya, Hunsur Taluk.

MR. NANJAYYA *alias* APPAJAYYA represented that the road from Kattemalalvadi to Kestur served men and cattle of Hunsur and Heggaddevankote

Taluks and the Periapatna Sub-Taluk and also several villages of the Yedatore Taluk to cart fuel, etc., from jungle and every year thousands of pilgrims, laden carts and cattle used the road to go to Chunchankatte Jatra, and prayed that a culvert might be provided to the stream running on the road near Kattemalalvadi.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that apart from the question of culvert, the road was not even being maintained properly. The Mysore District Board was maintaining the road formerly from out of the malnad improvement grants, but since these grants had been discontinued for some time, the District Board had given up the maintenance. Even now it would be glad to take it up if the grant was restored.

MR. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA represented that the construction of the culvert as represented was a very urgent matter.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT said that he would look into the matter.

THE DEWAN however observed that it was more a local question.

No. 144.—Construction of a tank by putting a bund across the Bhima River in Malvalli Taluk.

Mr. Puttaswami Gowda. Malvalli Taluk.

MR. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA said that as a result of repeated representations for the construction of a tank by putting a bund across the Bhima River in Halgur Hobli of Malvalli Taluk, an estimate had been prepared and submitted to Government for sanction, and requested that the sanction of Government be accorded immediately to construct the tank and facilities afforded to the poor raiyats in those barren parts.

MR. H. K. MADAIAH thought that it was unnecessary to sanction the scheme and that it would also affect the health of the locality in which already malaria was rampant.

THE DEWAN observed that the estimate was for nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs which Government could not afford to sanction at present.

MR. PUTTASWAMI GOWDA then requested that at least an *anicut* be constructed at a suitable place so as to make water available for irrigation in the Halgur Hobli.

THE DEWAN said that the Chief Engineer would look into the matter.

No. 150.—Construction of a bridge across the Vedavati at Chowlur Village, Challakere Taluk.

MR. T. Shadaksharappa, Challakere Taluk.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA represented that as the District Board of Chitaldrug District had agreed to meet half the cost of construction of a bridge across the Vedavati River at Chowlur in Challakere Taluk, Government might be pleased to contribute the remaining half.

Mr. G. CHANNAPPA requested that early sanction be accorded to the scheme.

THE DEWAN enquired whether a causeway would not suffice instead of a bridge.

MR. G. CHANNAPPA replied that as the water-spread was pretty wide, a causeway would not be sufficient.

THE DEWAN replied that Government would consider the representation sympathetically.

No. 151.—Construction of a bridge across the Shimsha River.

Mr. H. K. Madaiah, Malvalli Taluk.

MR. H. K. MADAIAH represented that in spite of repeated representations to the District Board and the Government in the matter of constructing a bridge across the Shimsha River between Kadanahalli and Banasandra on the Bangalore–Mysore road in Malvalli Taluk, nothing had been done. Every year during floods, men, cattle, carts and other things were being washed away. Besides, the waste water from the lands irrigated by Irwin Canal floods the river always. These facts were being brought to the notice of Government in the Representative Assembly and also directly every year. Nevertheless the construction of a bridge had not yet been approved by the Government. The public were agreeable to pay toll if a bridge was constructed and there was every hope of recovering the entire amount spent

on the bridge in a few years from the toll income. Even if the Government desired to float a loan for meeting the cost of the bridge, the public of Malvalli, Kankanhalli and Channapatna were ready to subscribe to the loan For these reasons, he prayed that the construction of the bridge might be treated as one of the important public works in the State and sanction accorded for starting the work early.

THE DEWAN said that Government were prepared to sanction the construction of the bridge, but the estimates already prepared related to the construction of a girder bridge which would be costly. The proposal just now engaging attention was whether it would not suffice to put up a creosoted wooden bridge instead at a cost of about Rs. 45,000.

No. 140.—Widening the roads running on tank bunds, etc., and protecting the same with parapet on both sides.

Messrs. K. Ramanna, Hole-Narsipur Taluk; Narasimhayya, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; S. C. Beluriah, Minorities; S. P. Brahmappa, Hassan Municipality; H. B. Gundappa, B. Donde Gowda, Hassan Taluk; Mahomed Akbar Sheriff, Minorities; B. N. Cheluve Gowda, M. Nanjappa and B. L. Hutchappa, Chennarayapatna, Taluk; S. V. G. Swamigalu, Minorities; B. M. Dyave Gowda and B. N. Boranna Gowda, Belur Taluk; Kolla Narasimhasetty, Arsikere Municipality; P. Basave Gowda, M. R. Puttaswamiah and A. Kenchappa, Arsikere Taluk; A. V. Nanjunda Setty and H. M. Dyavappa Gowda, Arkalgud Taluk; B. K. Some Gowda and B. Devappa Gowda, Manjarabad Taluk; and A. S. Nanjundappa. Alur Sub-Taluk.

MR. B. L. HUTCHAPPA represented that all over the State, roads running on tanks, kattes, channels, kalves, etc., were very narrow and were not protected by parapets, with the result that accidents were happening to motors, lorries and other vehicles as also to men and cattle, and requested that they might be widened and protected by parapets.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT said that the representation was quite reasonable and Government were also doing their best to widen the roads and provide parapet walls, but unfortunately due to want of sufficient funds, it was not feasible to do so in all necessary places.

THE DEWAN added that where action on the lines suggested appeared to be most urgent, Government would certainly provide funds for executing the works.

No. 156.—Reduction of electrical charges to the original rate of Re. 0-2-6 per unit and arranging for the collection of electrical charges due by consumers in rural parts on account of house installation through the bill collectors of the Electrical Department as before.

Mr. Veerasanjeeve Gowda, Closepet Taluk.

MR. VEERASANJEEVE GOWDA prayed that the charges for electric power supplied to rural parts might be reduced to the original rate of Re. 0-2-6 per unit.

He added that formerly the bill collector of the Electrical Department used to go to the village to which house installations had been given and collect the electrical charges due from the consumers. Recently, the Electrical Department had introduced a new arrangement under which every consumer would have to go to the Electrical Office in taluk headquarters and make payment there. By this arrangement, a consumer who had to pay a flat rate of 8 annas would have to undergo the trouble of going to the taluk headquarters at much cost and spend a whole day on that account. For these reasons, he prayed that the electrical charges due by consumers in rural parts on account of house installations might be arranged to be collected through the bill collectors of the Electrical Department as before.

THE CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER said that in view of the inconveniences represented, the previous practice would soon be revived.

No. 157.—Supply of electricity to Hunsur Town.

Mr. Mahomed Hussain *alias* Sabjan Saheb, Hunsur Municipality.

MR. MAHOMED HUSSAIN *alias* SABJAN SAHEB prayed that electric lights be provided to Hunsur Town. He added that power was urgently required for Hunsur Water Works.

THE CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER promised to get an estimate prepared for the scheme.

No. 50.—Grant of concession to malnad raiyats for the removal of wood and fuel from State and district forests.

Messrs. Surange Siddabasappa, Shikarpur Taluk; Channaveerappa, Honnali Taluk; H. Mallappa Gowda, Sorab Taluk; Rattehalli Ramappa, Sagar Municipality; H. Sulemankhan, Kumsi Sub-Taluk; L. Siddappa, Channagiri Taluk; Venkatagiri Rao, Melavarige and Venkatagirippa, Kanle, Sagar Taluk.

MR. H. SULEMAN KHAN prayed (1) that the fees levied on green and dry wood might be reduced in view of the poor condition of the raiyats; (2) that the agriculturists be permitted to remove the wood and fencing materials for agricultural purposes and fuel for domestic consumption from State and district forests free of cost; (3) that in order to prevent destruction of houses by accidental fires in malnad parts, raiyats might be encouraged to construct tiled houses by granting wood from State Forests at reduced rates under the Malnad Raiyats Privilege Rules and (4) that the reduced rates sanctioned under the Malnad Raiyats Privilege Rules in the case of raiyats paying *kandayam* of less than Rs. 25 should also be made applicable to the raiyats paying *kandayam* of more than Rs. 25.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it would be difficult to permit every one to remove wood and fuel from State Forests. In special cases, free licences were being issued for the removal of wood and fuel from district forests. If every village wanted free supply, it was best to constitute village forests in all such places.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned for lunch and reassembled at 3-30 p.m.

No. 99.—Increasing the number of primary schools.

Messrs. S. Kariappa and G. Venkataramana Gowda, Kankanhalli Taluk and K.Y.T. Venkatachaliah, Kankanhalli Municipality.

"As the existing number of primary schools is not adequate, it is prayed that the number of such schools be increased by sanctioning more liberal grants than at present."

As the movers were absent when this subject was called, it was not taken up by the House.

No. 101.—Providing sufficient funds to the Shimoga District School Board for the expansion of primary education.

Mr. Sherkhan, Minorities.

MR. SHERKHAN prayed that sufficient funds be placed at the disposal of the Shimoga District School Board to provide for expansion of primary education in the district. In doing so, he said that the funds so far made available to the School Board were just enough to meet the requirements of a few schools and no expansion was possible for want of funds. High hopes had been entertained in this respect when primary education was made over to the District Board and those hopes had been practically frustrated. He requested that as a special case some special grant be sanctioned for the Shimoga District School Board because of the backward condition of the *malnad*.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION explained that it would not be possible to give additional grants just at present but that a better use of the grants sanctioned could be made by a more discreet application of funds, *i.e.*, by keeping in existence only such schools as were working quite satisfactorily. That, he said, would be better than distributing money over institutions some of which alone worked well while others only existed in name or were doing perfunctory work. If, on the other hand, the District Board wanted to keep all the existing schools, it was up to it to find the additional money needed by extra taxation.

No. 102.—Abolition of the levy of

2/5 quota of cost of primary education from the local bodies.

Messrs. G. K. Mallappa, Tiptur Municipality; D. S. Mallappa and M. Sivabasappa, Tiptur Taluk and Singri Nanjappa, Minorities.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA represented that the rules now in force for the introduction of primary education in the State did not afford facilities for the spread of education to any appreciable extent. He therefore prayed that the levy of 2/5 quota of contribution from the local bodies for this purpose be abolished and the Government be pleased to bear the entire cost and establish a definite number of schools every year.

He added that consequent on the transfer of primary education to local bodies the Government were finding it easy to escape all financial responsibilities on the plea that local bodies were not providing for sufficient expenditure under primary education and that therefore Government grant could not be sanctioned. Whatever the reason, the only effect of the Elementary Education Regulation was that schools had decreased in number while the population had been steadily growing. This, he said, was a regrettable feature and he requested the Government to modify or even rescind the Regulation so as to re-transfer the entire responsibility of primary education throughout the State to the Government themselves.

MR. M. SIVABASAPPA represented that neither the Government nor local bodies were finding it possible to allot sufficient funds for the expansion of primary education. He therefore requested the Government to utilize for educational purposes the collections from the railway cess at least in the districts where railway developments were not in view. If, however, they were not willing to do so, they might at least be pleased to sanction the Government contribution for extra expenditure under Education without waiting for local bodies providing for their own share of the expenditure in advance. If the Government provided the necessary funds, the local bodies would somehow see that their own quota was provided and more schools opened as far as possible.

MR. SINGRI NANJAPPA supported the representation.

MR. M. S. SIDDALINGA SETTY supported the representation in principle, but he did not subscribe to the view that railway cess collections should be utilized for educational expansion. If at all, he said, this might be done only in those districts where railway developments had been completed but the cess was still being collected. He also suggested that instead of maintaining separate schools for boys and for girls, the experiment of combined schools might be tried with a view to effect savings so that with their help more schools could be opened.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA urged the revival of the scheme of giving grants-in-aid to encourage the establishment of private schools. There were a few grant-in-aid schools even now, but the Government were not sanctioning fresh grants so long as village panchayets did not finance them. He requested that in view of the necessity for more schools, the responsibility of panchayets need not be enforced but that Government should continue to give grants.

THE DEWAN pointed out that that matter was beyond the scope of the representation under discussion.

With reference to Mr. Mallappa's remark that subsequent to passing the Elementary Education Regulation the Government were spending less on primary education than they were doing before, the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION observed that grants were not being given in many cases for the simple reason that local bodies were not providing their own contribution. He also regretted that in view of the unexpected financial stringency, Government could not meet the entire cost of expansion. So, until funds became available for starting more schools, he would suggest to local bodies to consolidate the existing resources by amalgamating the boys' and girls' schools wherever possible and see whether expansion was not possible with the resulting savings.

No. 103.—Arrangements to be made to see that Adikarnataka students and teachers attending primary schools which are conducted in village chavadies experience no difficulty in managing their work in the respective institutions.

Mr. M. C. Cheluviah, Minorities.

Mr. M. C. Cheluviah represented that consequent on the recent amalgamation of several rural Adikarnataka primary schools with primary schools located in private buildings or in village chavadies, the Adikarnataka teachers and students experienced considerable inconvenience in entering such buildings. On this account the education of Adikarnatakas had received a set back. Hence he prayed that in those places where the Adikarnataka primary schools and general primary schools had been combined, arrangements be made to see that the Adikarnataka students and teachers when appointed by the Central Recruitment Board experienced no difficulty in entering or managing their work in the respective institutions.

Mr. Channagi Ramiah also represented the inconveniences caused to Adikarnataka students and teachers where schools were held in chavadies and temples and added that one way of avoiding such inconvenience would be to start separate schools for Adikarnatakas as was being done formerly.

Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy suggested that the policy of amalgamation should not have the result of hindering the progress of education. Under the Regulation, the District Board could not amalgamate schools without the express sanction of the department. If, in a few cases, this had been done, the District Board Presidents had taken care to see that the schools were located in such a way that Adikarnataka pupils would experience no difficulty. He was sure that if any inconveniences were brought to notice, the Presidents of District Boards would take all necessary action to obviate them.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy expressed himself in favour of amalgamation as far as possible; but in particular cases where schools were not located in public places like chavadies and temples and there was objection to Adikarnataka students being admitted, separate schools might be maintained. However, he was not for reducing the number of Adikarnataka schools. So, if by amalgamation of schools the District Boards derived any savings, he suggested that all such savings be utilised for opening more primary schools.

The Dewan observed it was the policy of Government to amalgamate such schools wherever possible.

No. 104.—Establishing a Government Middle School at Handankere, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.

Messrs. C. Pattabhirama Setty, Chiknaikanhalli Municipality and G. Kanchappa and Mumnadi H. C. Veerabhadrappa, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk

"The students of Handankere Hobli who are promoted from primary schools have no facilities to join middle schools and continue their studies as the middle schools now situated are at a distance of 12 to 20 miles from their village. It is, therefore, prayed that a middle school be opened at Handankere which is the headquarters of a hobli."

No. 105.—Establishment of new middle schools.

Mr. H. M. Chennabasappa, Hunsur Taluk.

"The number of middle schools is few and they are far apart, with the result that the boys of the raiyats in rural parts are denied this education. It is therefore prayed that a middle school may be established in each hobli headquarters."

No. 106.—Establishment of middle schools.

Messrs. Gurubasappa, K. C. Subbanna, and K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajnagar Taluk; H. Hombe Gowda and N. Veeraraje Urs, T.-Narsipur Taluk; H. K. Madaiah, Malvalli Taluk; T. M. Kapanayya Gowda and K. M. Krishnappa Gowda, Nagamangala Taluk; T. Mariappa, Mysore City Municipality; M. C. Linge Gowda, Maddur Taluk; B. Chamaiya, Seringapatam Taluk; M. A. Khuraishi, Minorities; B. Siddalinga Setty, Special Interests; Basappa and

Kongalappa, Gundlupet Taluk; Sanna-mallappa, Yelandur Jahgir and Sivananje Gowda, Mysore Taluk.

"It is prayed that middle schools be established in Hosa-Agrahar and Chunchankatte Villages of Krishnarajanagar Taluk."

No. 107.—Increasing the number of middle schools.

Messrs. B. L. Byanna, Bangalore City Municipality; B. M. Munisamappa, Bangalore Taluk and S. Munivenkatappa, Minorities.

"As the existing number of middle schools in villages is not adequate, it is prayed that the number of such schools may be increased."

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION said that if the concerned people would not object to removing elsewhere middle schools which were languishing it might be possible to transfer them to more populous places. Secondly, if people in a locality were willing to support an aided middle school, some grants might be made, but there Government middle schools could not be started.

No. 108.—Text-books in all middle school classes.

Messrs. Meer Mahomed Saheb, Minorities; Hanji Basappa, Tarikere Taluk and M. Siddalingappasetty, Chikmagalur Taluk.

"It is prayed that, in order to obviate the present difficulty, common text-books may kindly be ordered to be prescribed in all middle school classes so that there may be uniformity in reading matter as between several schools."

No 109.—Text-books in schools.

Messrs. K. Ramanna, Hole-Narsipur Taluk; Narasimhayya, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; S. C. Beluriah, Minorities; S. P. Brahmappa, Hassan Municipality; H. B. Gundappa and B. Donde Gowda, Hassan Taluk; Mohamed Akbar Sheriff, Minorities; B. N. Cheluve Gowda, M. Nanjappa and B. L. Hutchappa, Chennarayapatna Taluk; S. V. G. Swamigalu, Minorities; B. M. Dyave Gowda and B. N. Boranna Gowda, Belur Taluk; Kolla Narasimhasetty, Arsikere Municipality; P. Basave Gowda, M. R. Puttaswamiah and A. Kenchappa, Arsikere Taluk; A. V. Nanjunda Setty and H. M. Dyavappa Gowda, Arkalgud Taluk; B. K. Some Gowda and B. Devappa Gowda, Manjarabad Taluk and A. S. Nanjundappa, Alur Sub-Taluk.

"Change of text-books now and then is a hardship to the poor students. It is prayed that uniform text-books be prescribed for each class in all the schools and if there be necessity to change the text-books, a minimum period of ten years be fixed for this."

No. 110.—Annual change of text-books in schools.

Mr. Channagiri Rangappa, Davangere Municipality.

"The frequent change of text-books in schools every year is only benefiting the authors of the text-books and the printers and during the present economic depression, it has become very difficult for the poor people to receive education. It is therefore prayed that Government be pleased to order that the text-books once prescribed need not be altered for a period of five years at least."

MR. MEER MAHOMED SAHEB prayed that, in order to obviate the present difficulty, common text-books be kindly ordered to be prescribed in all middle school classes so that there might be uniformity in reading matter as between several schools.

MR. M. S. SIDDALINGA SETTY and several others represented that in view of the poverty of parents particularly in rural parts, it would be very difficult for them to send their children to schools if text-books were frequently changed. On account of want of uniformity in text-books, poorly paid school masters who were being transferred from place to place would also have to go in for fresh books for their children before admitting them to the schools in the places to which they were transferred.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION explained that there was only change so far as text-books for public examinations were concerned and that books meant for class examinations

were continued for three years. It was desirable to allow some discretion in this respect to headmasters and inspecting officers. As regards the difficulty said to have been caused to transferred teachers, he said that it would not apply in the case of teachers whose transfers were confined to the same district. The difficulty, if at all, was felt by teachers transferred from one district to another but even there few complaints had been received.

MR. M. SIDDALINGA SETTY then brought to notice that there were changes in text-books as between schools in one and the same taluk.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that if any such cases were brought to notice, he would enquire into them and provide any possible relief. But the department was not prepared to say that text-books should not be changed for years together because that would amount to giving the monopoly of patronage to a few authors.

MR. K. RAMANNA explained at length the difficulties of poor parents on account of frequent change of text-books and suggested that at least for a period of 10 years at a time, they should not be changed.

THE DEWAN observed that the Text Book Committee might perhaps consider the representation.

MR. K. RAMANNA apprehended that they were not likely to do so because very few members thereof were able to appreciate all the difficulties of poor parents.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION was of opinion that educationally it would be most inadvisable to continue the same text-books for more than three years

No. 111.—Relaxation of restriction *re.* admission to complete middle schools.

Messrs. T. Sadasiva Reddy and B. Narayana Reddy, Bagepalli Taluk.

MR. B. NARAYANA REDDY represented that the existing rules regarding the admission of boys to the complete middle schools were a great hindrance to the advancement of education among the rural boys. He prayed that the present restrictions might be relaxed by giving discretion to the headmasters of such schools to admit the rural boys to any class for which they might be found fit and thus afford sufficient encouragement to those boys.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY also represented that there was some real difficulty in the matter. After all, there was not much difference between the primary fourth year standard and the middle school second year standard except in the matter of English. At present boys were not being admitted to the second year class of the middle school even though they were quite well up in other subjects. Merely for the sake of picking up some English, it was not worth while wasting one year in the first year class. Therefore, he requested that headmasters of middle schools be given the discretion to admit boys in deserving cases to the second year class.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION explained that even though the pupils might have undergone the same course in primary schools, they might not have come up to the standard of the class to which admission was sought. This was why such pupils were being admitted only to the first year class. But in view of the difficulties represented, he said that if the students had received proper coaching at home and proved that they were fit for the second year class, *i.e.*, by getting through a preliminary examination in the month of March preceding the usual annual examination, then they would be allowed to join the second year class in the month of May. He was sorry that he could not go further than that for the reason that if all headmasters were given full discretion in the matter of admitting boys, there might be scope for abuse of discretion at least in some of the cases.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY said that under the existing rule, a pupil had to produce a certificate to the effect that he had not attended any primary school for one year previous to the date of seeking admission to middle school, and requested that this time limit be reduced to three months as the

pupil concerned might have come up to the standard of the second year class by means of efficient coaching at home.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION said that he would consider the suggestion, though his own opinion was that this would not be sound in the boys' own interests

MR. NARAYANA REDDY then represented that headmasters were not giving permission to pupils from incomplete middle schools to take a preliminary test with a view to get admission to the second year class.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION promised to issue instructions that permission should be freely given in such cases.

No. 114.—Permission to appear only for English in the case of girls who fail in the middle school examination in English.

Srimathi D. Sakamma Special Interests.

SRIMATHI D. SAKAMMA prayed that the girls who failed in the middle school examination in English be allowed to appear only for English during the succeeding year and not for all the subjects as under the existing rule.

MRS. KAMALAMMA DASAPPA and SRI. K. D. RUKMINIAMMA supported the suggestion for the introduction of compartmental system in respect of girls.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION thought that if such permission was accorded to girls in all cases to appear only for English for the reason that they had failed only in that subject in the public examination, there might be the disadvantage of the pupils forgetting what they had learnt of the other subjects. But in special cases where they had got more than 40 per cent of the marks in the public examination in all other subjects, he would consider them for exemption.

No. 115.—Reduction of sports fees in middle schools.

Mr. Mahomed Akbar Sheriff, Minorities.

MR. MAHOMED AKBAR SHERIFF represented that many middle schools had a surplus of sports fees at their credit after meeting their normal expenses. Hence he prayed that the sports fees in the middle schools be reduced by half, particularly as the Muslim boys on account of poverty were unable to pay the full fee.

THE DEWAN remarked that he did not know why the representation pleaded for the concession only in respect of Muslim boys and observed that if it was needed in the case of poor Muslims, it would be equally needed in the case of other poor boys.

MR. MAHOMED IMAM said that in all cases sports fees might be reduced by one-half because there was no particular standard of expenditure prescribed in that respect.

MR. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA observed that there was a lot of savings out of sports fee collections because the entire collections could not be used for sports materials exclusively.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION did not think this was so.

MR. M. NANJAPPA said that it would be very unfair to collect fees from boys coming from villages of more than three miles distance because the boys would be anxious to go home after school hours and none of them would stay on for participating in sports. Even in other cases, he suggested that sports fees should be reduced to one-fourth their present level.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that boys of most of the mofussil schools came from long distances and barely any boys participated in sports. In such cases, there was no justice in levying the fees from all the boys. He suggested that such levy should be discontinued in all schools where there were no play grounds or where at least 75 per cent of the pupils did not participate in sports for obvious reasons.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION promised to consider the question of excusing the fee in all such special cases.

No. 116.—Affording facilities for the admission of students into middle and high schools.

Mr. B. N. Boranna Gowda, Belur Taluk.

MR. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA represented that in view of the fact that students who desired admission into middle and high schools were being denied admission in certain places on account of the non-availability of seats and the boys from rural areas who sought admission were put to much inconvenience thereby, he prayed that facilities for the same might be afforded.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION observed that the question of making available a larger number of seats in middle schools was one of funds. As regards high schools, he was not aware of any instances of boys having to give up education for want of seats.

No. 117.—Establishment of high schools.

Mr. S. Thimme Gowda *alias* Thammayya Gowda, Krishnarajapet Taluk.

MR. S. THIMME GOWDA represented that as the students of Krishnarajapet, Nagamangala, Chennarayapatna and Krishnarajanagar Taluks had to go a long distance for studies in high schools, he prayed that a high school be established in the taluks where there were a large number of middle schools.

MR. B. SIDDALINGA SETTY requested that a high school be opened at Krishnarajanagar in view of its central situation among several big villages.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that the department would be enabled to recommend the opening of new high schools if the municipalities concerned gave their utmost co-operation such as by providing buildings and meeting part of the recurring expenditure, etc.

No. 118.—Teaching of Hindi language in all high schools.

Mr. Rattehalli Ramappa, Sagar Municipality.

"It is prayed that arrangements be made in all high schools for the teaching of the Hindi language."

As the mover was absent, this subject was not taken up.

No. 119.—Facilities given to the Mahomedan students in educational institutions in the State may be extended to all communities.

Messrs. K. Ramanna, Hole-Narsipur Taluk: Narasimhayya, Hole-Narsipur Municipality; S. C. Beluriah, Minorities; S. P. Brahmappa, Hassan Municipality; H. B. Gundappa and B. Donde Gowda, Hassan Taluk; Mahomed Akbar Sheriff, Minorities; B. N. Cheluve Gowda, M. Nanjappa and B. L. Hutchappa, Chennarayapatna Taluk; S. V. G. Swamigalu, Minorities; B. M Dyave Gowda and B. N. Boranna Gowda, Belur Taluk; Kolla Narasimhasetty, Arsikere Municipality; P. Basave Gowda, M. R. Puttaswamiah and A. Kenchappa, Arsikere Taluk; A. V. Nanjunda Setty and H. M. Dyavappa Gowda, Arkalgud Taluk; B. K. Some Gowda and B. Devappa Gowda, Manjarabad Taluk and A. S. Nanjundappa, Alur Sub-Taluk.

MR. B. DONDE GOWDA represented that Mahomedan students were being given concessions in all the educational institutions in the State in the matter of school fees, scholarships and freeships. He prayed that the same concessions be granted to students of the backward communities and full scope be given also to admit them freely in all the schools.

MR. M. SURRAYYA, in supporting the representation, prayed that the concession now shown to Muslim students be extended to poor boys of all backward classes.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA said that similar action had been taken in Travancore and that in Mysore also the concession might be extended in view of the unprecedented economic depression.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that all communities had been hit equally hard on account of the existing depression. As such, there was no special case made out for the grant of any further concessions to backward classes. Even apart from the question of depression, it would not be right to make any sort of distinction between community and community in the matter of admission fees. He added that the financial position of the State did not warrant the extension to all other communities of the fee concessions shown to the Muslims.

No. 120.—Grant of scholarships to the students of Sathani community in colleges and high schools and appointments in the cadre of Amildars and Assistant Commissioners to be given to the members of this community who are graduates and suitable appointments in other departments to those who have passed the Intermediate and S.S.L.C. Examinations.

Mr. C. Cheluvayya, Minorities.

MR. C. CHELUVAYYA represented that the Sathani community was one of the most backward of communities in the State in the matter of education and representation in the Government service. There were only four graduates ever since the introduction of the Mysore University. These graduates had not been provided with suitable appointments. He therefore requested that Government be pleased to order that graduates of that community be appointed to the cadres of Amildars and Assistant Commissioners and that such of those as had passed the Intermediate and S.S.L.C. Examinations be given suitable appointments in other departments. He further prayed that the students of the community might invariably be given scholarships in colleges and high schools.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION sympathised with the representation about scholarships and promised to show all possible concessions.

No. 121.—Exemption to the students of Arya Nayanaja Kshatriya community from payment of school fee and grant of scholarships.

Mr. S. C. Beluriah, Minorities.

MR. S. C. BELURIAH represented that the Arya Nayanaja Kshatriyas of the Mysore State being very poor, it was very hard for them to educate their children. He therefore prayed that the students of this community be exempted from payment of school fees and that liberal scholarships be granted to them.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that scholarships available were very few but that anyhow, he would view the representation with sympathy.

No. 122.—Allotment of scholarships to the students of Thigalar community.

Mr. S. Munivenkatappa.

MR. S. MUNIVENKATAPPA represented that few scholarships were being allotted to the students of Thigalar community. As the number of these boys was increasing every year and as there was not sufficient encouragement to them for their advancement in education, he prayed that more scholarships be allotted to the students of the community.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that if students of Thigalar community did not get scholarships in the general distribution of backward class scholarships and if applications were addressed to the head office, he would make some awards out of the provision for minor communities.

No. 123.—Waddars to be treated as a separate class and scholarships to be given to them, separate provision therefor being made in the budget.

Mr. K. Munivenkatappa, Minorities.

MR. K. MUNIVENKATAPPA represented that as Waddars were more backward in education than the other two depressed classes, *viz.*, Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas, he prayed that Waddars be treated as a separate caste and encouragement given for their education by making a separate provision in the budget for granting scholarships to them.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that it would not be possible to separate Waddars from the depressed classes but that he would consider if the grant of any additional concessions might be possible.

No. 124.—Providing greater number of scholarships for Adikarnataka students.

Mr. P. Murugesam Pillay, Minorities.

MR. P. MURUGESAM PILLAY prayed that the Government be pleased to provide greater number of scholarships for Adikarnataka students in middle and high schools and also more seats in the Government Adikarnataka hostels, as a very large number of applicants were refused admission since there was no provision in the budget.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that till the finances improved, nothing was possible.

THE DEWAN regretted that for want of funds it would not be posssible to increase the scholarships for Adikarnatakas.

No. 125.—Levy of education cess on Government servants whose pay exceeds Rs. 50.

Mr. B. M. Deve Gowda, Belur Taluk.

MR. B. M. DEVE GOWDA represented that education cess was now being levied on agriculturists whereas the public servants were not paying anything. The children of the poor village raiyats who had not even the vestige of education were paying the cess. The children of officials who resided in towns and who drew a pay of more than Rs. 50 were getting the full benefit of education. In view of this, he prayed that education cess at six pies in the rupee of the salary might be levied from officials drawing above Rs. 50 per month.

MR. DONDE GOWDA pointed out that though education cess was being paid only by the agricultural classes, the bulk of the benefits of education was being reaped by all, specially Government servants. He therefore strongly supported the representation.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA said that while all those paying education cess lived in villages, educational facilities were mostly enjoyed by the residents of towns and cities. He thought that on grounds of equity the Government servants also should contribute to the cost of education.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY, speaking in favour of the representation, said that a levy ought to be made from Government officials who were deriving all benefits of education either according to pay or on a lumpsum basis. If the Government accepted the principle that their officials also must contribute something towards the cost of education, the House would be satisfied and the Government might take their own time to decide what exactly should be the form of the levy.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY also spoke to the same effect.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN said that it would be unfair to collect education cess only from Government officials living in the cities. The advantages of education in the cities were not being reaped only by Government officials. If they were taxed, it would also become necessary to tax the legal practitioners, merchants, bank officials and others in private employ. On the whole, the proposition appeared to him to be impracticable.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it would not be possible for Government to accept the representation. The underlying principle in the levy of education cess was that cesses were imposed only on State revenues. On that principle, it would be unreasonable to levy a cess from Government officials simply because they get an income. Secondly, if Government officials were made to pay a cess, simply because they get an income, all non-agricultural classes in the cities who had an income would have to be taxed similarly. For that a separate scheme would have to be prepared. Without suggesting any such step, if the levy of education cess from Government officials was suggested, it would amount to a sort of discrimination against this particular class.

THE DEWAN said that the members might suggest another scheme for levying a cess on all persons getting income other than agricultural.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY pointed out that the scheme would be more perfect if Government themselves prepared it.

THE DEWAN replied that the question would be considered.

No. 126.—Revival of the post of Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

Messrs. Kamalamma H. Dasappa and Srimathi D. Sakamma, Special Interests.

MRS. KAMALAMMA H. DASAPPA prayed that the post of Inspectress of Girls' Schools be revived as its abolition had led to the deterioration of girls' education. She added that sometime back Srimathi Sakamma and herself had pleaded for the appointment of a lady lecturer for disseminating knowledge on Health, Child Welfare and such

other useful work among villagers. But Government turned down the proposal for the reason that the Inspectress of Girls' Schools could herself do that work and therefore the appointment of a separate lecturer was unnecessary. Subsequently, however, even the post of the Assistant Inspectress had been abolished, so that women in the villages had lost all opportunities of learning so many necessary things about hygiene, care of children, etc., and coming into contact with properly selected educated women. Even now it was necessary to revive the appointment and if the Government found that finances did not permit of the additional expenditure necessary on this account, they might at least appoint an Inspectress against an existing vacancy in the men inspectorate.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION explained that the Inspectress' post had been abolished because it was found to be unnecessary. But if a duly qualified lady was available, he would have no difficulty in recommending her being appointed as District Educational Officer.

MRS. KAMALAMMA DASAPPA then added that the Mysore State Women's Conference had a scheme under which an Inspectress or lecturer, if appointed, would do a lot of useful work in the villages.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION replied that the scheme might be considered on its merits after its publication.

At this stage, the House adjourned at 5 p.m. to meet again at 8 a.m. the next day.

SEVENTH DAY.

Friday, 26th October 1934.

The House reassembled at 8 A.M.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*Concld.*

Auctioning of Lands for Arrears of Land Revenue.

MR. K. RUDRAPPA (Devanhalli Taluk):—

Q.—2. Will the Government be pleased to state: —

(*a*) In how many cases throughout the State during the last three years have lands belonging to raiyats been sold in auction for the realisation of arrears of land revenue?

(*b*) In how many cases have lands sold in auction been knocked down to others and confirmed to them?

(*c*) In how many cases have lands sold in auction been purchased by Government for want of bids and included in the *banjar* list?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—2. (*a*) 1,44,173.

(*b*) 6,305.

(*c*) 44,640.

MR. K. RUDRAPPA.—With reference to answer to (*b*), may I know if the raiyats have not been adversely affected?

DEWAN.—This is not the time for discussion.

Particulars of Breached Minor Tanks in Bangalore District.

MESSRS. M. LINGE GOWDA and S. KARIAPPA (Kankanhalli Taluk).

Q.—5. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) The total number of minor tanks in the Bangalore District (to be given talukwar)?

(*b*) The total number of breached tanks in disrepair in the Bangalore District (to be given talukwar)?

(*c*) The number of minor tanks repaired during the last ten years by clearance of silt (taluk, year, number and cost are to be given)?

(*d*) The number of breached minor tanks repaired during the last ten years (taluk, year, number and cost are to be given)?

(*e*) The number of new minor tanks built during the last ten years (taluk, year, number and cost are to be given)?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

A.—5. (*a*) 1,501 as per statement attached (*vide* Appendix).